IN THE SPECIFICATION

At page 7, please replace the paragraph beginning at printed line 4 and ending at printed line 9, as follows:

2) The switch is activated in the ON or closed state by applying voltage to G_1 which causes the current to transfer from the diode into the 300K switch Q_1. When the current is completely transferred to Q_1 we have $I_1 = I_0$. Once the voltage across the switch is stabilized to the on-state of V (1, on), G_2 is turned on. Because Q_2 has a lower on-state voltage than Q_1, the current transfers from Q_1 to Q_2, at which time $I_2 = I_0$. Since the ~~V(2,con)~~ V (2,on) is much less than V(1,on), the conduction losses are dramatically lowered.

At page 7, please replace the paragraph beginning three printed lines from the bottom of the page through line 2 of page 8, as follows:

The following portion of the application describes a second type of module 30, [[40]] 50 called a HYPER-SWITCH, which is basically a reverse HYPER-CON. These modules are illustrated respectively in Figures 10 and 11. Both modules use two groups of switch modules in tandem. One switch module provides the turn-on and turn-off losses while the other module provides the conduction losses during the "ON" time of the switch. The "ON" time losses are mainly conduction losses.